World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Seasonal Monitoring in Cambodia

November 2025

KEY MESSAGES

Exceptionally above-normal rainfall occurred during the first 10 days of November, particularly in the northern provinces.

Land Surface Temperatures (LST) were cooler than usual, with no heat stress conditions (≥35°C) detected during November.

Water levels across all major rivers and basins remained above their historical averages. The Tonle Sap Lake volume was **18.1% higher than normal**, resulting in flooding and waterlogging in surrounding low-lying areas.

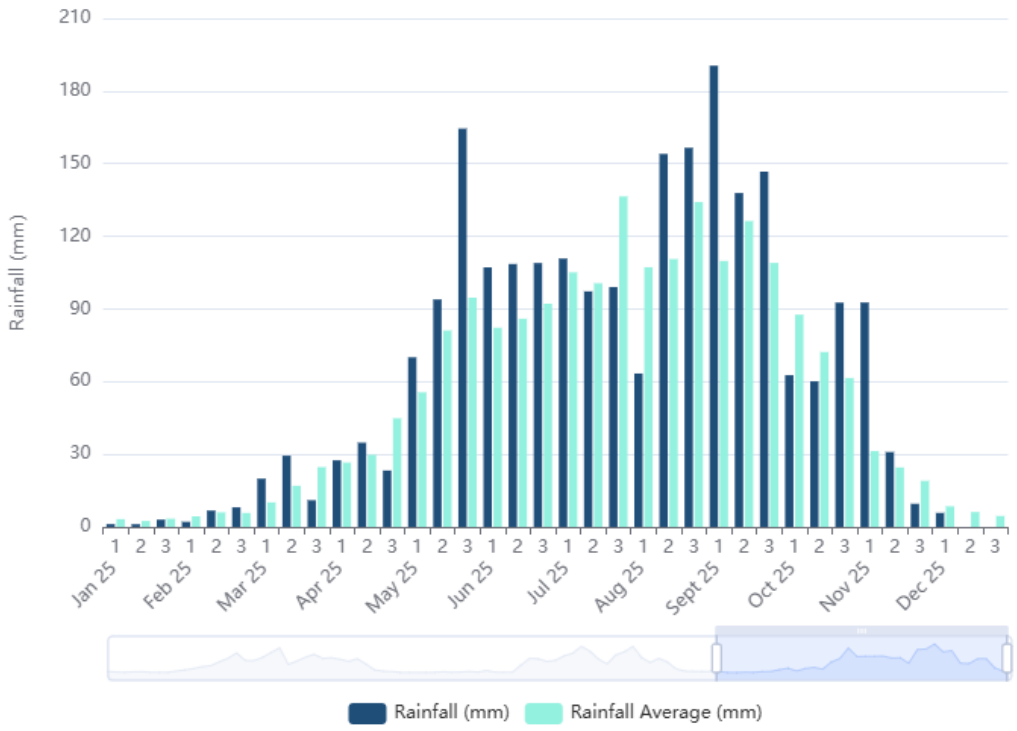
Soil moisture remained normal to above normal, supporting late wet season and early dry season crop growth. However, vegetation conditions in floodplain areas around the Tonle Sap remained poor due to its inundation.

Seasonal forecasts indicate a slightly increased likelihood of **cooler- and wetter-than-normal conditions in December 2025**, followed by a shift toward a marginally higher chance of **warmer- and wetter-than-normal conditions from January to March 2026**. Regular monitoring of MoWRAM weather updates is recommended to manage potential risks from local extreme weather events affecting human health, livestock, and crops.

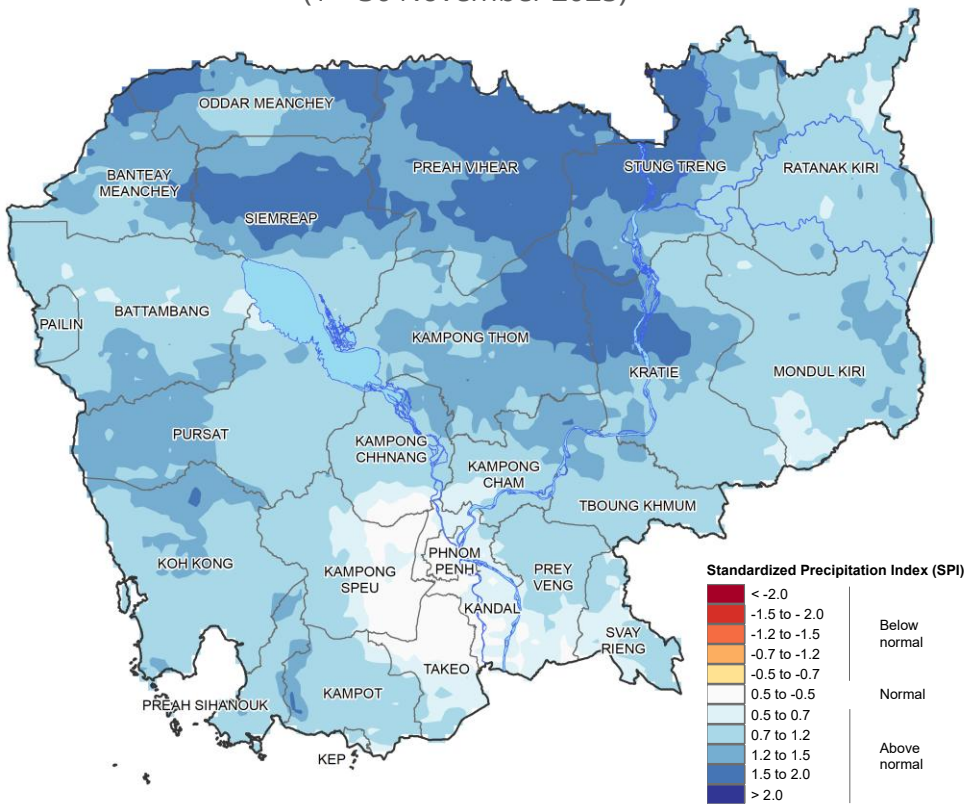
RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION

Cambodia experienced above-average rainfall in November, with an exceptionally high amount recorded during the first 10 days of the month *(see chart below, left)*. Most provinces received higher-than-normal rainfall, with the most intense increases occurring in the northern provinces *(see map below, right).*

National-Average Rainfall Distribution
(From 1 January to 30 November 2025)



1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)
(1 – 30 November 2025)



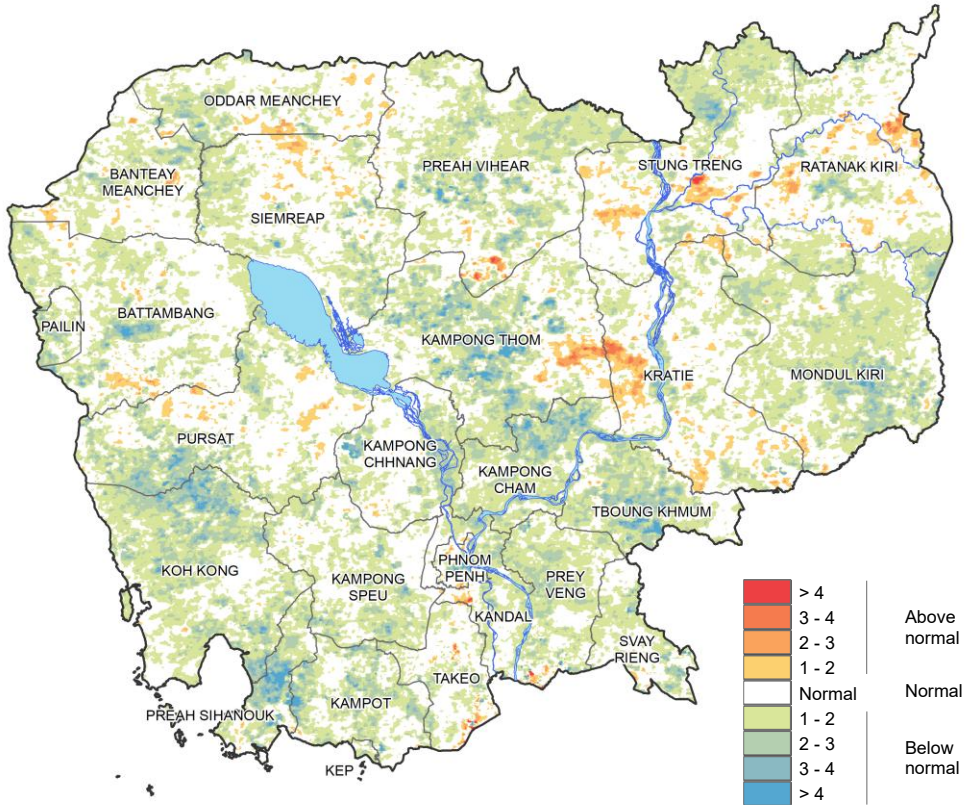
Source: Rainfall from CHIRPS and analysis by WFP.

TEMPERATURE PATTERN

Land Surface Temperatures (LST) in November were generally cooler than average across most provinces *(see map below, left)*, and no significant heat stress was observed during the month *(see maps below, right).*

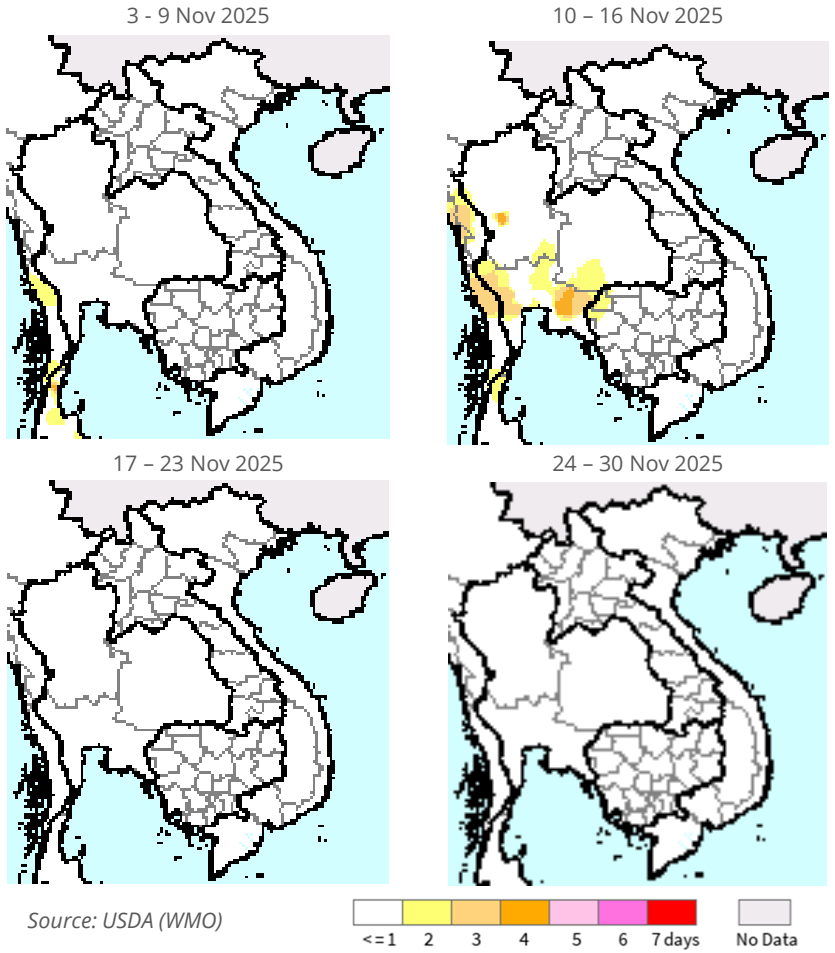
1-Month Land Surface Temperature (LST) Anomaly

(1 – 30 November 2025)



Source: LST from MODIS and analysis by WFP

Heat Stress Days (>= 35 °C)



Source: USDA (WMO)

RIVER WATER LEVELS

Water levels at all eight river monitoring stations showed receding trends in November but remained above the long-term average, largely due to above normal rainfall in upstream catchments.

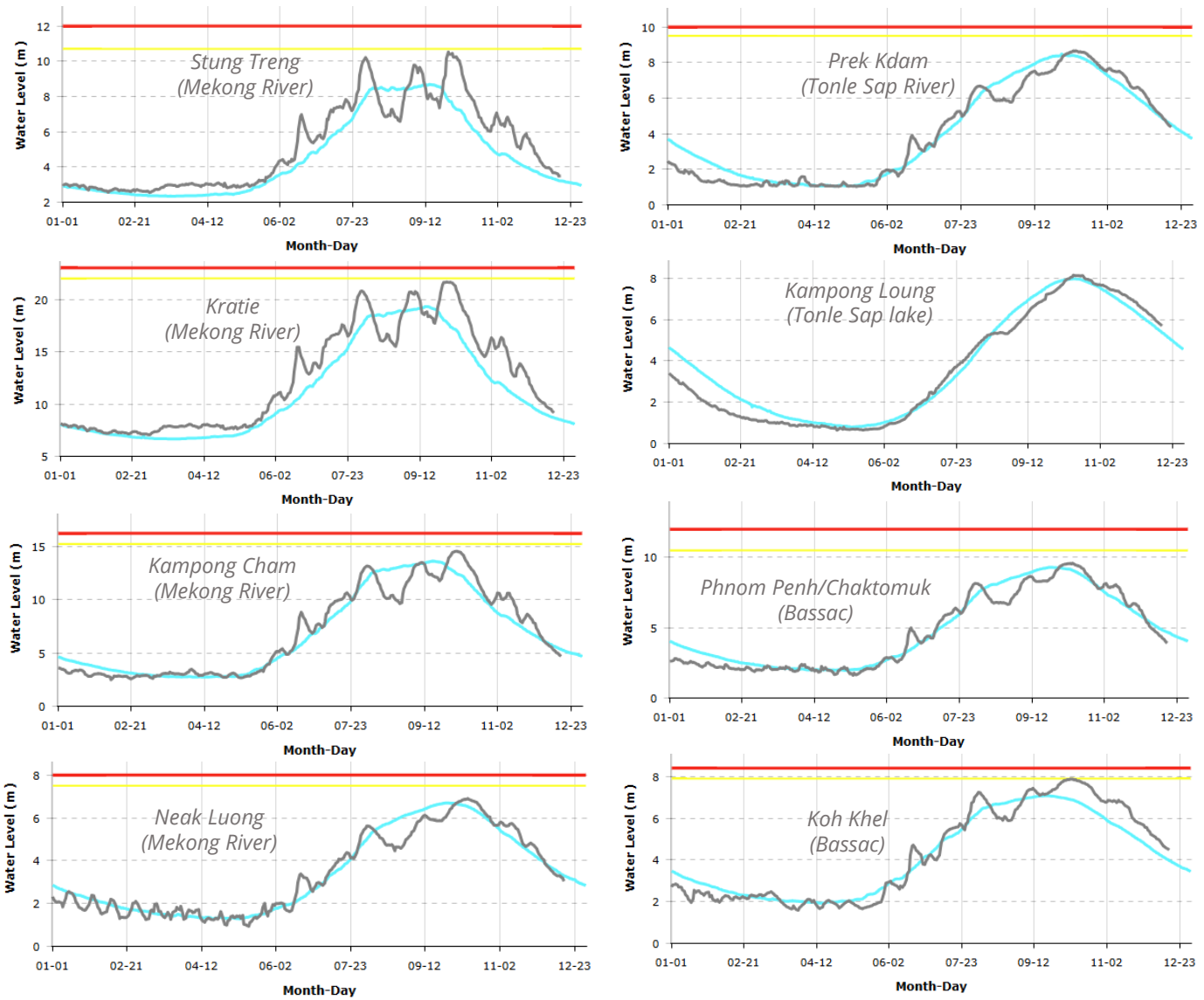
At Mekong River stations (Stung Treng, Kratie, Kampong Cham, Neak Loung), water levels remained consistently higher than the long-term average throughout November.

At Tonle Sap Lake/River stations (Kampong Loung, Prek Kdam), water levels were slightly above average, with the lake's total volume about 18.1% higher than normal, likely contributing to flooding/waterlogging in low-lying areas around the lake basin.

Bassac River stations (Phnom Penh, Koh Khel) also recorded above average water levels.

River water level observed in 8 monitoring stations in Cambodia

(by 16 December 2025)

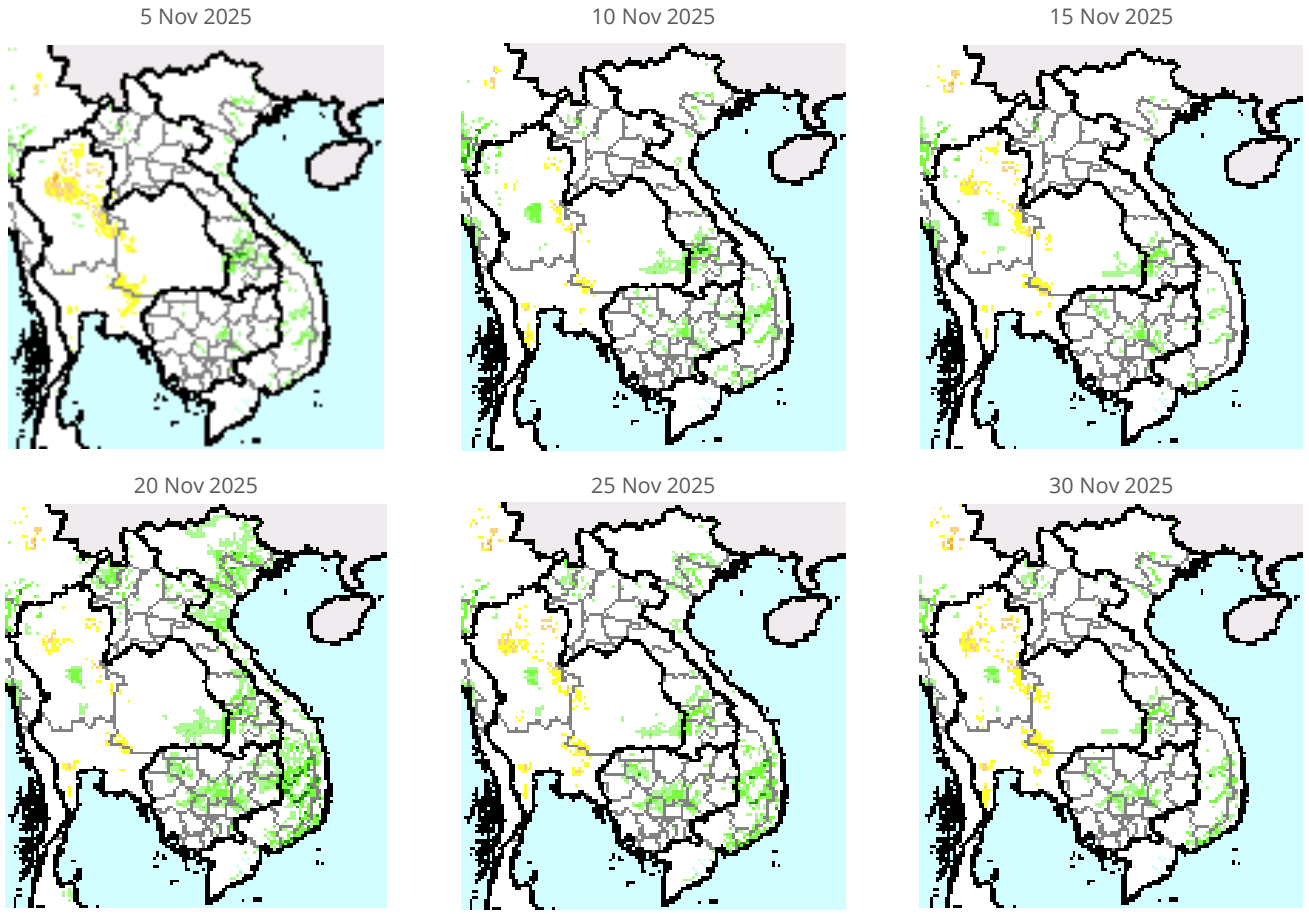


Source: MoWRAM's Department of Hydrology and River Works

SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS

Root zone soil moisture (0–100 cm depth) remained normal to above normal across most of Cambodia throughout November, supported by substantial rainfall during this and previous months *(see maps below)*. These conditions were favorable for late wet season crops and early dry season cultivation.

Soil Moisture (Root zone: 0-100 cm) Anomaly

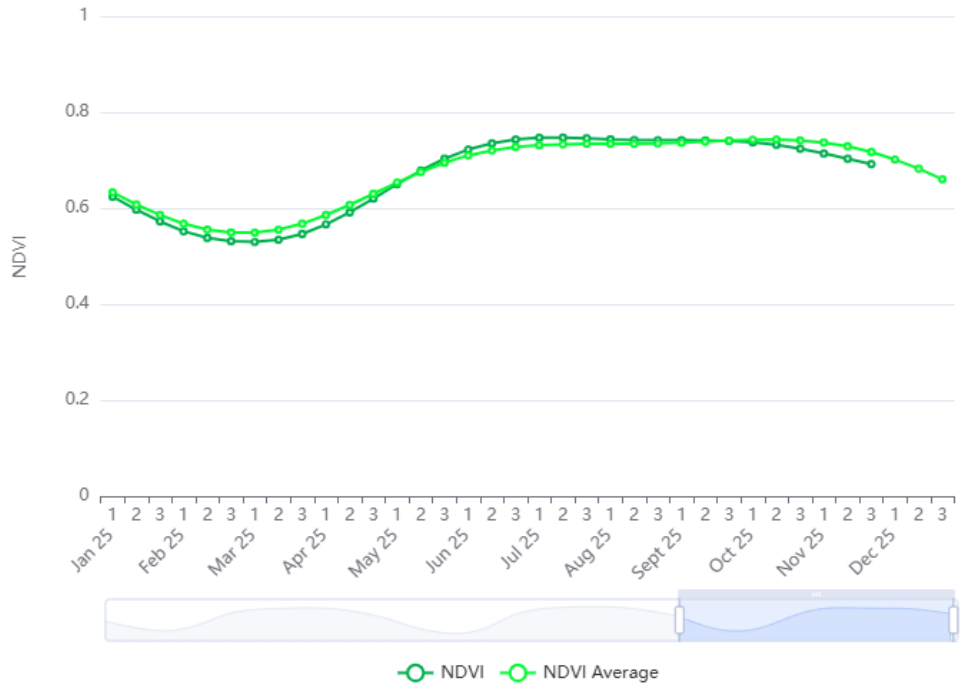


Source: USDA (NASA/GMAO SMAP)

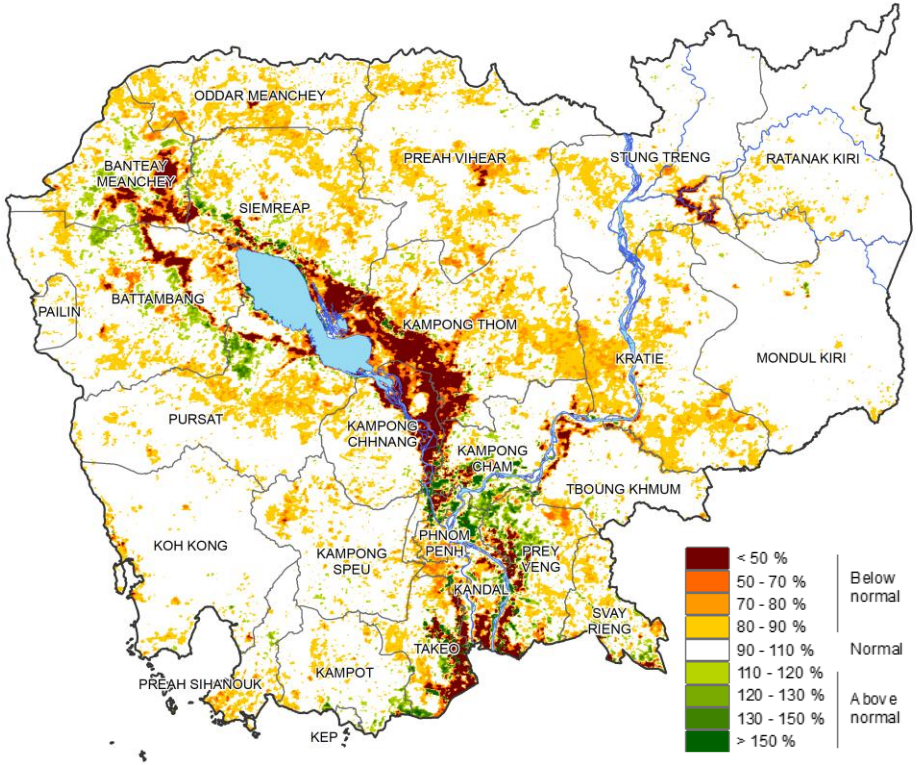
VEGETATION AND CROP CONDITIONS

Nationwide, vegetation conditions in November remained below the long-term average *(see chart below, left)*. The most notable areas of poor vegetation condition were those surrounding the Tonle Sap Lake, likely due to flooding and waterlogging caused by overflow from the lake basin *(see map below, right).* Nevertheless, healthy vegetation persisted across wet season crop production areas in most provinces.

National-Average NDVI
(From 1 January to 30 November 2025)



1-Month NDVI Anomaly
(1-30 November 2025)

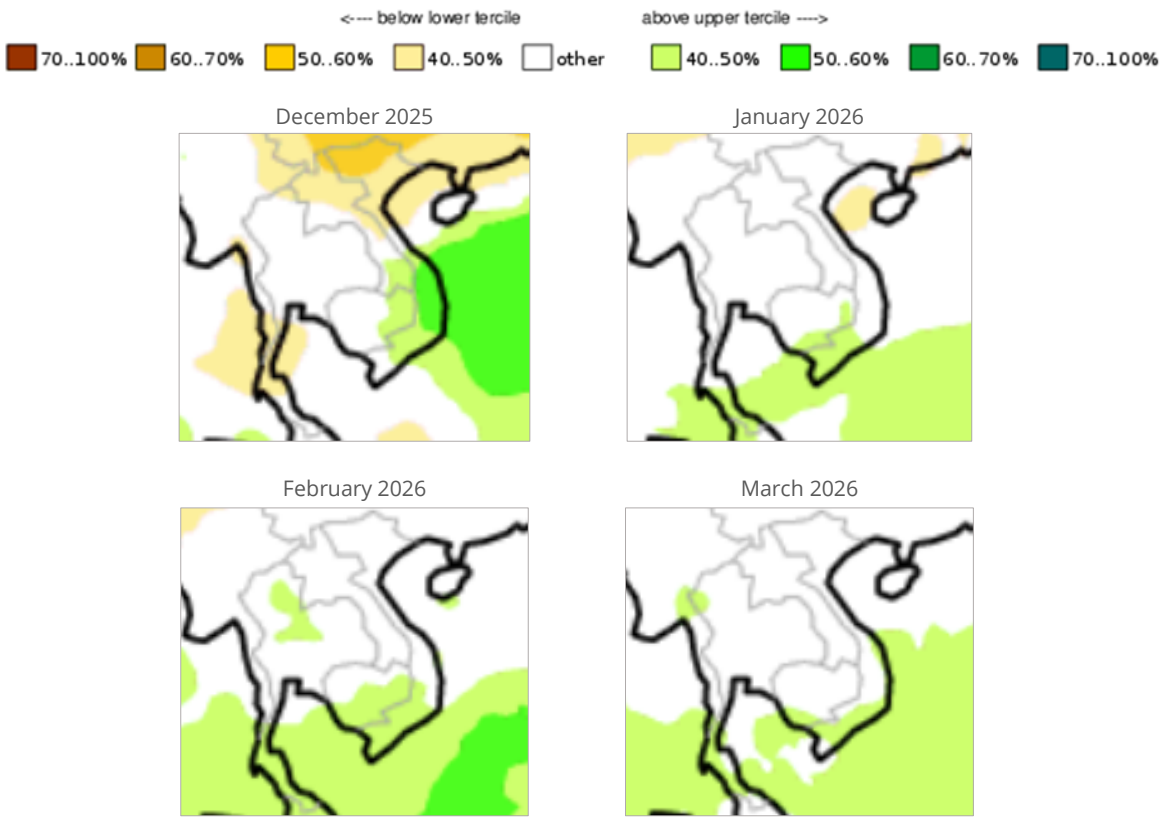


Source: NDVI from MODIS and analysis by WFP

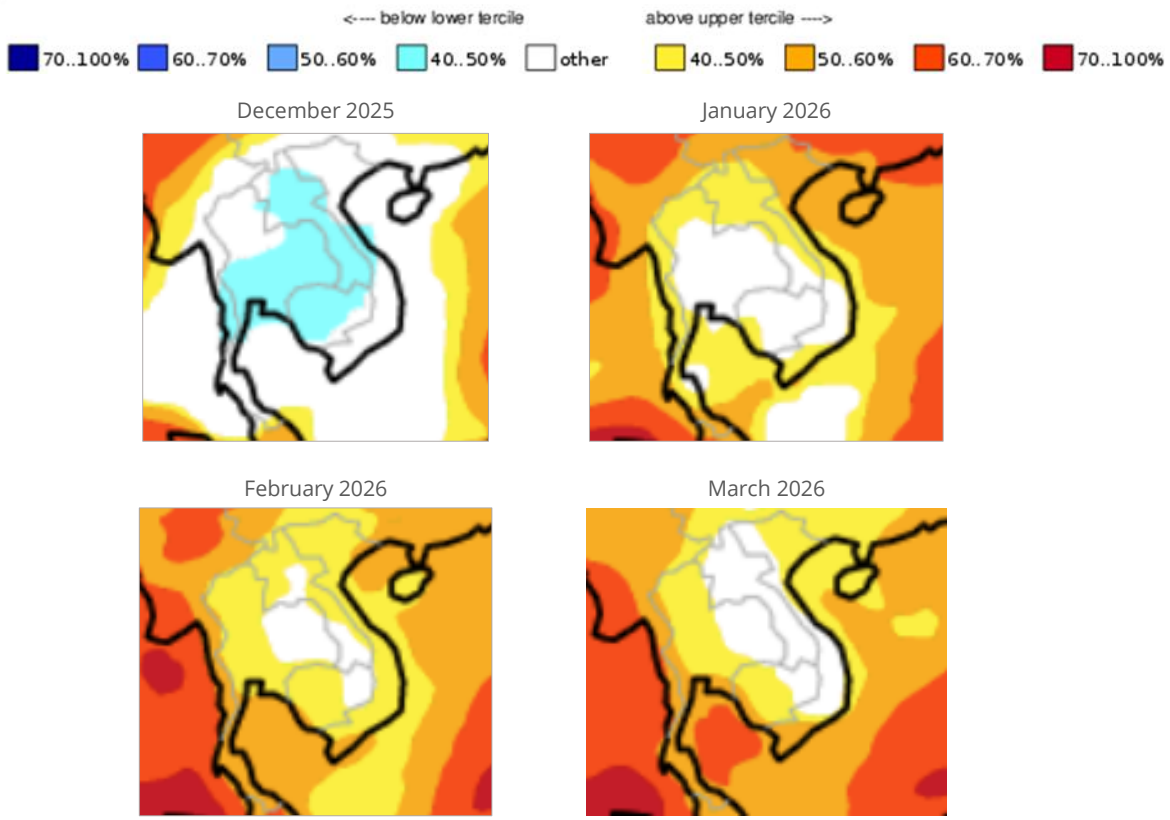
SEASONAL OUTLOOK

Seasonal forecasts indicate a low likelihood of above average rainfall in the eastern and southern provinces from December 2025 to March 2026 *(see maps below, left)*. Temperature forecasts show a slightly increased chance of below normal temperatures in December 2025, followed by a minor probability of above normal temperatures from February to March 2026 *(see maps below, right).*

Seasonal Rainfall Forecast



Seasonal Temperature Forecast



Source: ECMWF

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